

THE  
MISSISSKOU STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED

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BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

## POETRY.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir—Please insert the following most easy and effectual method of delivering this province from those poor little weakly doughtless things called Radicals, who are continually whining for Republicanism alias Bowleknifism.

Go into the woods, cut a huge Baswood Tree, Then hollow it out, to the sap make it free; Fit it then to a frame without loss of time With a hole in the butt just to put in the prime—

Now drag it along to the pinnacle's top; When there fix it firm with sidestays and prop. Then point it due South with compass in hand— 'Twill carry its load to Jonathan's Land.

With one pound of powder then load the big gun. Then select you six radicals, one by one, Place them in head foremost—their skulls being thick— It surely won't hurt them, although it should kick.

All snugly placed in, then ram them down well With — sticking out like fiddlers in — Then touch her off, Jammy, with a hearty good rap That shall land them all safe in aunt Jonathan's lap.

One load each day for a few days to come Would deliver the province of its radical scum, Should this plan meet your views, ye Brave Volunteers, Then up and about it with three hearty cheers.

TOM MOORE.

## Courtship on the Battery.

We have often heard of love-making on that pleasant promenade ground, the battery, when the grass and trees are green, and the birds discoursed sweet music. But the following authentic story of the wooing and winning and becoming the lawful possessor of a young guileless heart, carries in its details more matter of interest than any love affair that has recently come to our knowledge, and we will now give it to our readers as briefly as we can. Some time during the last summer, a French gentleman, a member of a wealthy mercantile firm in New Orleans, came on hither to spend a few months in rest and recreation, until the subsidence of the heat, and mayhap diseases of his city of residence, should induce him to return to his home. As almost all other strangers do, he often strayed from his place of sojourn, at the Carlton House, to spend a pleasant hour in promenade on the battery, to inhale the pure breeze, that came in whispering coolness from the ocean, and gaze upon the galaxy of beauty that tripped so fairy-like along the gravel walks of the ordisferous retreat. There, as the afternoon shadows were lengthening, also came a beautiful girl of nineteen, named Mary —, a domestic in the family of —, a wealthy merchant in the neighborhood, whose lovely children she had charge of, and whom she every day conducted to the battery, for air, exercise and indulgence in their innocent gambols. In the discharge of this duty one day Mary was met by the French gentleman from New Orleans.

He was attracted by her beauty—her perfect neatness of appearance—her artless innocence and her devotion to the wants and comfort of the young children committed to her care. Soon he made bold to engage her in conversation of the chastest kind, and as he conversed from day to day, became insensibly deeply enamoured with the lovely Mary —, and resolved, if possible, to make her his bride. He learnt from her lips, that she was of Irish parentage, was an orphan, with little, if any education, and was dependant alone for support, upon the wages she received from the merchant, in whose house she was employed as a domestic. After repeated interviews, he made known his passion, and offered Mary his hand, telling her if she would marry him, that she should become the mistress of his splendid house and heart in New Orleans. The innocent, unsuspecting girl was alarmed at these proposals, could not believe that they were sincerely made, and hesitated to yield her consent. The French gentleman, however, pressed his suit with apparent success, and gave Mary to the 15th October, to make up her final determination and prepare herself for the coming nuptials. She

reflected much upon the subject and at the appointed time was still undetermined.

Her lover then gave her to the first of November to decide—and told her then to meet him, and they would go and be united. And in obedience to his instructions, on that day she told a young lady, a seamstress in the house, that she was going to a party that evening, and she was dressed in her best apparel, and set out to the party—that party being her lover. He met her, procured a carriage, and they together went to the Bishop of this Diocese, and were joined in wedlock, according to the rights of the Episcopal Church—the divine giving her a certificate of her marriage.

They were then driven to the Carlton House where the lovely Mary was ushered in as merchant's bride, and where they spent the night. In the morning, at the New York merchant's house, the question was repeatedly asked of, where is our Mary? a question which no one there could answer. Soon, however, an order was sent to the merchant's house for Mary's trunks of clothing, but the prudent merchant refused to deliver them up unless Mary came herself. She accordingly went, with evident confusion on her countenance, and when asked what was the matter, she replied—'I believe I am married, and here is a paper the minister gave me'—pulling out her certificate—which the merchant recognized to be genuine, and much to his surprise, also discovered that Mary's husband was a wealthy merchant of New Orleans whom he knew, and with whom he had large mercantile transactions.

After the usual bestowment of wishes of happiness, and the interchange of affectionate ladies, Mary and her wealthy husband set off for New Orleans and arrived there after a short and pleasant passage. There she was ushered into a large house elegantly furnished, as mistress, and there she enjoyed all the comforts and abundance that this life can afford. Her husband doated upon her, and immediately employed a number of teachers to instruct her in music, and all the several branches of useful and ornamental learning; and by letters received in this city from New Orleans a few days since, we are informed that Mary was in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits, and one of the happiest of the happy. Such is the true history of a successful though romantic courtship on the battery which has resulted as auspiciously as any could wish.—N. Y. Transcript.

## ENGLAND.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

'My Lords and Gentlemen, I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

'I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

'I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which I trust will extend & improve the intercourse between my subjects & those of the Emperor.

'I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing.

'I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

'I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negotiations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland & Belgium.

'A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon interior arrangements which have been acceded to by both parties, has in consequence been proposed to the Dutch, and Belgian governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The unanimity of the five allied powers affords a satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

'I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

'Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the Court of Tecceran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

'Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world and to enter into engagements the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions.

'The reform and amendment of the municipal corporations of Ireland are essential to the interest of that part of our dominions.

'It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those maxims which have been recommended by the ecclesiastical commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of confirming its hold upon the affection of the people.

'The better enforcement of the law and the more speedy and certain administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the annual estimation to be prepared and laid before you.

'Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the negroes has been anticipated by acts of the colonial legislature, and that the transition from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Any measures which may be necessary in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

'I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrections, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valor of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

'I have directed full information upon all these matters, to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquillity, and the full advantages of their own great national resources.

'I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance of the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce, upon the good sense and right disposition of my people, upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

'I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels.

Her Majesty and her attendants then retired in the same order in which they had entered the house.

The attendance of peers was more numerous than usual at so early an hour.

Among the peers who were first in their places, were Earl Durham and the Duke of Wellington.

The number of opposition peers then present, were much greater than the Ministerial. Not one of the ministers had made their appearance.

At five o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack.

Earl Lovelace, the noble lord who would move the address, and Lord Lyndhurst, were at that time in the house.

Earl Durham took his seat on the back

bench of all, near the bar, and behind one of the stoves, exactly vis-a-vis to the position occupied by Lord Lyndhurst. Lord Brougham entered the house shortly after five.

## Parliament, Tuesday evening, Feb 5...

After the Lord Chancellor had commenced reading the Queen's Speech, he was interrupted by...

Lord Durham, who wished to ask Viscount Melbourne when it was his intention to lay upon the table of the House the information respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in her Majesty's Speech.

Lord Melbourne said he could not lay upon the table the papers until Ministers had made themselves masters of their contents.

Lord Durham wished to have the report laid upon the table, which he had sent respecting Canada, as the Ministers had full time to read the report.

Lord Brougham was of opinion, that her Majesty's Ministers were perfectly correct in deciding that the report should not at present be laid upon the table; at the same time he was of opinion that nothing could be more honorable than the anxiety of his Noble Friend behind him (Lord Durham) to have the matter brought before Parliament without delay.

## Provincial Legislature.

## Opening of the Upper Canada Legislature.

TORONTO, February 27, 1839.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State, from the Government House to the chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where, being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance: the Members present came up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to address the two Houses with the following—

## SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The internal tranquility of the Province, and the present security of its Frontier, enable us, after a recess of unusual length to meet you in Provincial Parliament. The postponement of the present Session has been induced by the pressing and paramount duties, in which many of you have been engaged, connected with the public defence, and the administration of justice. But we have now an opportunity to turn our attention to devising measures for the peace welfare and good government of the Colony, free from the paralyzing suspicion of internal treachery, or the exasperating influence of Foreign aggressions...and upon this happy result of the zeal, constancy, and bravery of the loyal Upper Canadian people, under the most trying circumstances. I offer you my hearty congratulations.

The situation of the Province is so novel and peculiar, that I feel called upon to exceed the ordinary limits of a Speech at the opening of Parliament, in order to review recent occurrences, and to trace effects to their causes, as a guide to present and future legislation.

England at peace with all the world, and relying implicitly, not only on the loyalty of her North American subjects, but on the faith of Treaties, and the existence of most friendly relations with the United States, had gradually withdrawn most of her troops from the Continent.

Encouraged by this absence of military power, the discontented in Lower Canada, after a long and vexatious Parliamentary opposition, and an obstinate rejection of every conciliatory effort on the part of the Government, at last broke out in to open rebellion: and incited by their example, the disaffected in this Province, confidently relying on assistance from the neighbouring Frontier, and secure, in the event of failure, of finding an asylum there, made a sudden attempt to overthrow this Government, and to sever the Canadas from the Parent State.

The hopes of the disaffected in both Provinces, however, met with signal disappointment; and in Upper Canada particularly, the Militia were found, not only equal to the immediate suppression of insurrection, but a portion of its force, from the Eastern District, was enabled to march into Lower Canada, to assist in overawing the disposition to revolt which still existed there.

Such would have been the end of rebellion in Upper Canada, had not the disaffection, which grew originally out of the hope of Foreign interference, continued to re-

ceive life and support from the same source. The repose gained was of short continuance for no sooner had some of the leading traitors escaped across the boundary, than they associated themselves with a number of border population—robbed the public arsenals there—and made several audacious, but signally unsuccessful attempts to invade and make a lodgment on British territory.

The authorities of the United States, having had ample time to suppress these outrages, our Militia were gradually withdrawn from the Frontier, and were in the course of being disbanded, when it was discovered that a body of foreigners and traitors had secretly introduced themselves into the Province, from the States of New York and Michigan. Some of their emissaries were despatched into the London District, while others hoped successfully to raise the standard of rebellion in the Niagara District; but the attempt was suppressed at the bud...The Militia of the surrounding Country at once rushed to arms, and captured such of the banditti as did not succeed in making good their flight to the American shore.

The wanton and violent destruction of a British Steam boat within the American waters, by a gang of ruffians from the main land of the United States, previously shewed that the feeling of hostility had not abated on the frontier; and circumstances attended that outrage; which indicated, that it proceeded from an organized body of enemies. This suspicion was immediately afterwards strengthened by information, taken upon oath, detailing the secret signs, organization and intentions, of the Society of Patriot Hunters; and the confessions and declarations of the captive foreigners and traitors, who were taken in the Niagara District, corroborated this intelligence.

But notwithstanding the reasons I had for placing confidence in this information—the secrecy observed by the conspirators—the extreme wickedness and rashness of the proposed measure, the silence of the frontier press, before so clamorous—and the quiet of the frontier towns, at one time so agitated—were well calculated to cause the numbers and resources of the conspirators to be underrated, and to induce a belief that the presumptuous project of invading Canada would not be attempted.

After a short while, however, further proof was given that a conspiracy was actually organized, and that the combination extended along the whole line of the frontier, from east to west. I thought, however, that the accounts brought to me must be exaggerated: and that the parties named as being accomplices, could never have so far compromised their characters, as to have countenanced such a scheme; and though silently proceeding to make some essential preparations for defence, I still did not entirely rely upon the statements which were at that time made to the Government.

But as the information I continued to receive became more minute and proceeded from various quarters, I could no longer doubt that the confederacy comprised a body of many thousand persons, whose numbers and resources were daily increasing; and what constituted the most revolting and alarming feature of this odious transaction was, the positive declaration, that many persons of wealth, and not a few public functionaries in the frontier cities and towns, had intimately connected themselves with this criminal alliance.

As the crisis drew nearer, strangers, without ostensible business, and under various pretences, were discovered to be scattered through the Province. It was ascertained that constant intercourse was kept up between the lodges of conspirators in the United States, and their adherents in Canada. The hopes of the disaffected appeared suddenly to revive. The intelligence from various quarters conveyed to this Government became more definite, shewing the immediate intention of the enemy to be the destruction of the British Steamboats, and the seizing by surprise and simultaneously, several posts within the Canadian boundaries, where the disloyal might rally around the invaders assembled in arms, and procure reinforcements and supplies from the United States, without the risk of any collision with the American Authorities. An insurrection in the Lower Province was to be the signal for hostilities along the line.

Under these circumstances, I took decisive measures to give immediate confidence to the country, and to ensure the security of the Province; and in now meeting you, although I deeply deplore that her Majesty's faithful Subjects have been exposed to the greatest privations and hardships, and to the severest domestic injuries, I nevertheless enjoy the satisfaction of believing, that owing to our state of preparation at every point, the loss of valuable lives has been limited, the moral character of the



people of Upper Canada strikingly exhibited, and a spirit roused throughout the Province, that will long survive passing events, and greatly tend to the future strength, security, and tranquility of the country.

After all the preparations that were so many months in progress, and after the expenditure of such large sums of money, voluntarily contributed, as are generally given reluctantly even for national objects, the conspirators and revolutionists were so entirely overawed as to have limited their operations to one attack upon our frontier near Prescott, and to another in the vicinity of Sandwich. Not a subject of her Majesty joined them after landing; in both attempts they were signally defeated—and the result the destruction or capture of nearly the whole of the banditti.

[conclusion next week]

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 19, 1839.

We give the proceedings of the public meeting held in this village on Thursday the 14th instant, from which it will be seen that the meeting declared unanimously in favor of a re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. We beg to refer to the Resolutions themselves as expressing the reasons why a re-union of the Provinces was decided upon as the only means of restoring to the country a Constitutional Government. We sincerely hope that the recommendations contained in the Resolutions, will be acted upon generally throughout the Townships; and that Petitions to the Imperial Parliament, will be immediately circulated in furtherance of the views of the County Meeting.

#### COUNTY MEETING.

At a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui, held pursuant to previous notice for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Country, and also the necessity of advocating measures of a Re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Lieut. Col. The Hon. Robert JONES was appointed Chairman, and Dr. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

The Chairman, in an appropriate speech, explained the objects for which the present meeting had been called, and very clearly expatiated upon the state of the country from the period of the conquest up to the time of the suspension of the Constitutional Act; and shewed conclusively the necessity that existed for the immediate action of the Loyalists of the Townships and the British population generally throughout the province, upon the subject of the future government of the country.

After the appropriate remarks from the Chairman, it was unanimously resolved that the following persons be appointed a Committee to submit suitable Resolutions, expressive of the views of this meeting, viz:

STEVENS BAKER, JONATHAN SELBY, WM. BAKER, DANIEL WESTOVER, Esqrs., Dunham. P. H. MOORE, C. R. VAUGHAN, Esqrs., Stanbridge. E. F. HURLBUT, JOHN PETTIS, Esqrs., Sutton. DANIEL CAMPBELL, O. J. KEMP, JAMES LEE, ANSON KEMP, JAMES BOTHAM, J. CHAMBERLIN, Esqrs., St. Armand.

The meeting being adjourned for a short time, the Committee retired, and having re-appeared, the meeting was again called to order, when the following Resolutions were submitted by the Committee, for the consideration of the meeting, which, after being read *seriatim*, and commented upon, were unanimously adopted:—

1st.—Resolved, That this Meeting deeply lament that any portion of the inhabitants of this Province should so far have forgotten their duty to their Sovereign, their fellow-subjects, and their obligations to a paternal Government, always considerate of their interests, as to have plunged into rebellion, and thus brought upon the population of a whole Province, the evils consequent upon the deprivation of free, liberal, and Constitutional Government.

2d.—Resolved, That this meeting, cherishing as they do, a feeling of Loyalty towards their Sovereign, and attachment to the institutions of the Parent State, view with anxiety, acts, which tend to weaken those ties, upon the unimpaired existence of which, must depend the duration of the connexion subsisting between this Colony and the Parent State.

3d.—Resolved, That this meeting believe a free, liberal, and Constitutional Government to be the only Government that can safely and efficiently administer to the wants of a population entertaining correct notions of British freedom, and that Laws to be acceptable should not only be just and equitable, but also the result of enlightened public opinion, freely and Constitutionally expressed.

4th.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that laws emanating from any other than a Constitutional source, must fail to command confidence; hence they regard the present system of Legislation for the Province (however justifiable by stern necessity in certain cases) to be at variance with the permanent interests of the country.

5th.—Resolved, That, taking this view of the state of the Colony, & despairing of the restoration of Constitutional Government, based upon the principles of British rule, whilst it remains a separate & distinct Province—this meeting consider a re-union of the Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada to be the only security for the attainment of political rights, and as one of the most safe, legitimate, and effectual means of remedying the evils that have hitherto afflicted the Province, and averting those consequent upon a continuance of the present order of things.

6th.—Resolved, That it is expedient, therefore, to petition the Imperial Parliament to adopt the necessary means to effect a re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with a Constitutional form of Government, adapted to the genius and feelings of the Inhabitants of British origin and descent, and that the Counties of Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Drummond, and the Inhabitants of British origin and descent in the other sections of this Province, be invited to join in similar petitions.

7th.—Resolved, That J. Chamberlin, T. A. Starke, O. J. Kemp, Jonathan Selby, Stevens Baker, and Wm. Baker, Esqrs. be a Committee to communicate with the Counties and sections of the Province alluded to in the last Resolution, and to take measures for carrying into effect the objects therein contemplated.

8th.—Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted, by the Secretary, to the Secretaries of the Constitutional Associations of Montreal and Quebec.

9th.—Resolved, That the *Mississkoui Standard*, and *Sherbrooke Gazette*, and other papers throughout the Province, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

It was then moved by Stevens Baker Esq., seconded by Daniel Campbell, Esq., That the Chairman do leave the Chair and that Jonathan Selby, Esq. take the same, when it was moved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

R. JONES,  
Chairman.

J. CHAMBERLIN,  
Secretary.  
Frelighsburg, 14th March, 1839.

We regret to find that the *Montreal Herald* has made so unjustifiable & sweeping an attack upon the Loyalists of American origin. The moral guilt of having excited in this province bitter hostility between parties upon the ground of national origin emanated from the French leaders, for the unhallowed purpose of exalting themselves, regardless of the rights of others.

The system of exclusiveness, now advocated by the *Herald*, on the ground of national origin, as applied to American Loyalists, is at variance with the declared sentiments of the Constitutional Associations throughout the province; and is also in direct opposition to the sentiments formerly enunciated by the *Herald* itself. The attempt to stigmatise the American Loyalists by significantly asking what good has resulted from the Legislative acts of Ephraim Knight and Jacob Dewitt, might, if comparisons were not odious, be hurled back upon the *Herald*, with double indignation, by pointing to James Leslie, E. B. O'Callaghan, the Nelsons, Dr. Rolph, W. L. McKenzie, *et hoc omne genus*.

The *Herald* ought, by this time, to be aware that the loyalty of the inhabitants upon the frontier, who are mostly of American origin, mainly contributed to save the province from destruction. And we sincerely hope that our contemporary will so far qualify his language as not to stigmatize, for the sins of a few individuals, a whole community, merely because they happen to be of a different origin from himself. The *Montreal Gazette* takes the following very proper view of the subject:—

It was not our intention to have alluded to the observations which appeared in the *Herald* of Saturday last, on the subject of the inhabitants of this Province of AMERICAN birth and origin, or the sweeping charges contained in those observations against that class of the community. But as we fear our sentiments upon this subject may be misunderstood, in consequence of our silence with regard to it, and finding that, in the *Herald* of Thursday, the charge of the previous number of that journal, is attempted to be substantiated by reference to an imaginary tale, which appeared in the last number of the *Literary Garland*, we deem it right that our sentiments, on the subject of the observations of the *Herald* should be made public. We have, therefore, no hesitation to say, that however great may be our personal respect for our contemporary, the charge in question was offensive, impolitic, and unjust to a large class and respectable portion of the inhabitants of this Province, whose conduct, for a long series of years, and especially during the late troubles, has not only been unimpeachable, but highly praiseworthy and exemplary. The charge was offensive, because national reflections, & indiscriminate, tho' groundless, attacks upon any class of the community, have always a tendency to excite emotions in the mind at variance with that equanimity which is the right of every individual entitled to the protection of British laws and institutions. It was impolitic, because the present are not the times for stirring up any bitter or unkind feelings among a mixt population, whose interests and safety are to unite on mutual terms of peace and harmony, so as to defy the utmost efforts of a common enemy. And it was unjust, because it was untrue. We believe that the inhabitants of this Province, of American birth and origin, will not be much annoyed by the observations of our contemporary of which they have so much reason to complain, as their uniform demeanor of loyalty & obedience to the laws, would be sufficient to rebut even more serious charges than those urged against them in the *Herald*. They came into this province, not only by the permission, but on the invitation of the Crown; and having become British subjects in fact and in name, they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of such subjects, until the laws pronounce them to be unworthy of those excellent immunities. If they are expected to keep good faith with us, we are bound, by every tie of honour and justice, to keep good faith with them. Nay more, we are bound to respect them, in a very high degree, for the confidence which they have placed in us by coming amongst us, and the firm and unshaken attachment which they have always shewn to our Sovereign, Government, and laws. As a body, they have always conducted themselves as faithful and industrious citizens...and as moral and exemplary members of society. Where, then, is the policy...where the humanity of railing against so respectable & orderly a class of community, and endeavoring to deprive themselves and that province of the fruits of their laborious exertions? But it must not be. Such treatment is alike unworthy of us, and undeserved by them. Nothing can, therefore, be more impolitic and ungenerous than to attack, as our contemporary has attempted to do, any degree of odium to a whole class of the community, who are, in every respect so undeserving of it, and who have given ample and various proofs of a claim to far different treatment. What, we would ask, would be the value or importance of the Eastern Townships of this province, had they not been peopled, as they are, by a healthy, hardy, and industrious yeomanry from the United States, who have thus introduced capital and wealth into the country, and who have, on more than one occasion, satisfactorily proved, that what they have earned by the sweat of their brows, they are resolved to defend by the vigor of their arms. For our own part, we much desire, that every inch of land in the Townships were occupied by such a population; for, in that case, no one need be afraid of the political doctrines of Republicans, or the marauding incursions of sympathisers. Such being the case, let us endeavour to live on the best terms we can, and in the constant interchange of good offices, with our fellow-subjects of American birth and origin. They are, as a body, as loyal and respectable as any other class of the community; and there are many individuals among them who are not only useful and active members of society, but distinguished ornaments of every department of life. With such a body and such individuals, let us not hesitate to cultivate the best understanding. They are as worthy of our confidence and respect, as they are justly entitled to the free and undisturbed exercise of the rights and privileges of British subjects.

We are surprised that the Governor and his Special Council have passed an Ordinance, in respect to roads, in which the same abominable Grand Voyer system is continued. The remarks of the *Montreal Transcript*, upon another Ordinance, for regulating a 'Fire Society,' effecting the citizens of Montreal, coincides so well with our own views, that we give the extract with pleasure. The *Transcript* in alluding to the 'Fire Society' and the pensioning Boucherville, says:—

The matter is one of no inconsiderable local importance...and the citizens of Montreal looked forward to the new and expected arrangement with an interest, as natural as it was eager. They had for years been the victims of a barefaced job; victims in their pockets, victims in their property, & victims in their feelings. They loudly expressed their indignation at being compelled by legislation to supply a revenue, which, for want of attention to the details of its application, answered no better end than to supply a sinecure to a man, whose claims upon this city no one could recognize, and whose insulting disregard to the duties of his lucrative office, as well as other cogent reasons, compelled the great majority to view him with mistrust, and to shrink repulsively from all communication with him.

When, therefore, the long sought moment arrived for which the citizens had clamored as loudly as their respect for the Governor in chief and the Special Council would permit, they expected that, at any rate, the new arrangements would have been free from that odious feature in which the discarded arrangement had been mainly offensive. The last thing they could have believed, until they read it in the body of an Ordinance published in the *GAZETTE*, was that it should be attempted, by legislation, to impose upon the citizens of Montreal the payment of a life annuity of two hundred pounds! To whom? to the very man who above and beyond all others they repudiate.

If the distinguished loyalty of Mr De Boucherville has been placed before the Council in so pre-eminent a point of view, we again say let him be rewarded; but, as he certainly has rendered no service to Montreal, it must be the government that is indebted to him; and in that case, if the government has no funds upon which it can charge this pension, let all Canada be taxed to support the bounty of its government to its loyal and meritorious servants. It would be nothing short of tyrannical that Montreal should be selected, and charged with the whole expense, without being allowed even an opinion, as to the merits of its annuity.

The Officers, and men, to be employed under the Fire Society, are to have no pay; although they have a fatiguing, and sometimes dangerous duty to perform, and are required to perform an important public duty for nothing—consistency demands that Mr Boucherville should be allowed to do nothing, for nothing.

The 'Fire Society' and Road Ordinances are sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that the present system of Legislation is at variance with the permanent interests of the country, and that, by consequence, the benefits of a constitutional Government, are desirable. Let every one therefore unite heart and hand in support of a re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as the only means that can be devised to remedy our unfortunate condition.

The Burlington Free Press states that Governor Jenison has issued his warrant for the further detention of Dr. Holmes, and appointed the 28th instant for a hearing in the premises; from which it appears that the subject is not disposed of by the local government of Vermont.

#### United States.

United States Congress.—The Senate, on Thursday, the 28th February, was engaged in Executive session, supposed to be on certain Indian treaties, from 11 o'clock to nearly 3. Mr Buchanan, from the committee on Foreign relations, made a report of the following purport:—

That the committee, after a long and patient and critical investigation, could find no trace of any agreement between the two powers by which England was to exercise exclusive jurisdiction; but on the contrary, they had found that the disputed territory was not to be in possession of either, except so far as each had held it respectively. That if New Brunswick had determined to maintain possession, then the crisis had arrived under the constitution, when the President could call out the Militia. That Maine had not violated the spirit of the compact in sending a land agent to drive off lawless intruders,—it was the right of both to do so, but the duty of each to retire afterwards,—that if New Brunswick forbears to execute her threat, then Maine is to withdraw the troops, and if she will not do so, then she is to receive no military aid from the United States.

The report was made the order of the day for Friday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Howard, from the committee of Foreign Relations, reported the following Bill:—A bill giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States, in certain cases, against invasion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce, by arms, her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain; and, for that purpose, to employ the naval and military forces of the United States and such portions of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call into the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in the event of actual invasion of the territory of the United States by any foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, in his opinion to exist, before Congress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President of the United States, be and hereby is authorized in addition to the present military establishment

of the United States, raise a provisional force to be enlisted for five years, or during the continuance of hostilities with any foreign power, not exceeding one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of artillery, two regiments of rifle-men, and sixteen regiments of infantry, to be organized, in all respects, like the corresponding regiments now in service; and, also, to appoint, not exceeding one major general, four brigadier generals, and not exceeding one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, for each new regiment; the regiments, general and medical officers, to be subject to the same laws and rules, and to be entitled to the same benefits, of every kind, with the like corps and officers now in service; and it shall be the duty of the President to discharge the troops which may be raised by virtue of this act whenever the occasion for them, as defined by this act, shall cease to exist.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided in the first section of this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to complete the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to equip man, and employ, in actual service, all the naval force of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of — millions of dollars is hereby appropriated and placed at his disposal, for the purpose of executing the provisions of this act; to provide for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause to be issued certificates of stock, signed by the Registrar of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof; and the same to be sold on the best terms that may be offered, after public notice for proposals for the same; Provided, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed after the expiration of five years from the first of January next; and that the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent, payable semi annually.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain; Provided, the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint the same.

This bill was accompanied by a report of some length, in which the committee, after a statement of the position in relation to the disputed territory, and after disclaiming any agreement on the part of the Government conceding to New Brunswick the exclusive jurisdiction, allude to the memorandum of the conference between the British Minister and the secretary of State in which an attempt is made to avert an immediate conflict. Upon this state of things the Committee remark:—

If the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick shall desist from any attempt to take or hold military possession of the whole of the disputed territory, it will be easy to restore things to their former condition. If he shall determine to suspend farther movements until the decision of the British Government be known, it will be for that Government to say what shall be the political relations between the United States and Great Britain, whether the friendship which now so happily prevails between the two nations, for the preservation of which 'the essential interests of both loudly call, shall be suddenly and rudely broken by assuming a principle' as a ground of action to which the United States cannot submit. They go on to express a hope that the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick will not by any precipitate counsels deprive the British Government of an opportunity of explaining orders which he is believed to have misunderstood, and remark that 'in this event, all immediate difficulties will disappear.'—They express the conviction that Maine, having driven off & arrested the trespassers from the disputed territory will be satisfied with this vindication of her sovereignty, and withdraw the military force which she has now in arms.

The objects stated by the committee, as the ground for authorising the raising of the military force proposed in their bill, all relate to the present claim of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, during the pendency of the negotiations; and no intimation is given of a design to employ this force or to adopt coercive measures for expediting or enforcing the final adjustment of the question in controversy.

The committee recommend, as a means of removing not only temporarily but permanently the causes of discontent between the two governments that a special embassy should be sent to England for the purpose of co-operating with the resident minister there in endeavoring to adjust the long pending controversy, and they have accordingly proposed in their bill an appropriation for this object.

After some remarks by Mr Adams, Mr. Legate and Mr. Howard, the report was referred to the committee of the whole, and it was ordered that 10,000 copies should be printed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the appropriation bills. The bill to suppress Indian hostilities was passed and sent to the senate. The bill providing for the erection of certain military works on the North Eastern Frontier was considered, but no decision was had upon it. The bill providing for taking the census was taken up and debated.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 2nd inst. the Maine bill was again taken into consideration, in committee of the whole. The bill, was supported by



Messrs. Cushing, Cray, Adams, Bell and Smith, and opposed by Messrs. Everett and Biddle. We have but an imperfect report of this day's proceedings. We learn, from a postscript to the New York Sun, that the second section, which provides for the raising of a provincial army of twenty regiments, was struck out by a vote of 95 to 75. The blank in the 4th section, for the sum to be borrowed and appropriated to defray the expense of carrying on the war, if necessary, was filled with \$5,000,000.

By the steamboat mail we have received further information of the proceedings of Congress on Saturday. The debate in the House of Representatives was continued on Mr. Howard's bill, by Messrs. Evans, Adams, Saltonstall, Biddle, Smith and others. Mr. Adams complimented the State of Maine for the high and noble ground she had taken. At length the vote was taken on striking out the second section, and the motion prevailed. In place of it was inserted an authority to the President to call out 50,000 volunteers and militia in case of invasion. Another amendment authorizes the President in case of invasion, to place a naval armament on the Western Lakes. To carry the provisions of the bill into effect, a loan of \$5,000,000 is authorized. Thus amended, the bill passed by a vote of 201 to 6, and was sent to the Senate.

In the Senate, the bill was taken up immediately, and after a short debate, was passed unanimously.

Correspondence of the New York Gazette.

Washington, March 1st, 1839.

If you had listened to the debate in the House to-day, on the Maine question, you would have come to the conclusion, as I did, that we are on the eve of a war—perhaps of a long and disastrous one. But, it must be recollected that, after all Congress is not the nation,—though, I fear, that, in this matter, they too well represent the nation,—or rather the nations of this republic. The 'nation' of Maine, has gone to war, and the question before Congress is whether all of the nations shall follow her, and support her. Mr. Howard contended, to day, that the people of no part of this Union would look upon the controversy as a sectional one. There was not blood enough in the country rising up against British aggressions in other quarters. He made no appeal, exactly,—but what looked very much like one—to the passions and prejudices of the people against England. He alluded, and perhaps very properly, to the Canadian sympathisers on our borders—all of whom were ready to rescue the war shout, and carry their victorious stand through the British provinces. By the way, Mr. Clay, alluded, to day, to this other Canadian quarrel, and imputed it to the Government, as a fault that they did not avail themselves of the opportunity presented by these Canadian troubles to settle the boundary question. All parties it must be remarked, agree that the General Government has been remiss of its duty, in leaving this delicate and important matter so long unsettled. But to return to Mr. Howard:—he addressed to-day the feelings of the South and West in regard to the aggressions of Great Britain upon their interests. He alluded to the encroachments of England upon the Oregon territory, and to the aggressive disposition of the Hudson Bay company, as a reason why the people of the West should rise in arms against England. Next he referred to the late determination of England not to recognize as property, the black slaves which may be thrown into the jurisdiction of English courts. This case arose in the Bahamas, and has created much feeling at the South. On the whole, Mr. Howard concluded that every part of this people would make common cause with Maine in this war.

Opposed to Mr. Howard, in all his views was Mr. Biddle. This Mr. Biddle is a man of high mettle and uncommon ability. He is one of that remarkable family of Biddles—of whom Aaron Burr predicted, that all of them would be distinguished. They have all been distinguished, some in one way and some in another. Two of them were on the floor to day.—'Old Nick' was there, 'calm as a summer's morning'; and, no doubt, calculating the effect of the passage of the bill upon the stocks, &c., and considering whether he had not 'abdicated' his authority a little too soon. The Pittsburg member, Mr. Richard Biddle, made a great speech against the bill and the report. He shewed, as I think, conclusively, that the bill was a war bill—that it pledged the country to a declaration of war—that it changes the character and object of the controversy—and put us upon a new and, at least, doubtful ground. We are, as he shewed, taken from our original and strong position as to the right which we have to this disputed territory, and put upon an incidental question—that of temporary jurisdiction, pending the controversy. Then, as to this right of temporary jurisdiction, he shewed that it was one in which General Jackson acquiesced—which we had not disputed till now, and which Great Britain had practically exercised for years. By going to war on this collateral issue, we delay the adjustment of the principal issue—that of the right to the territory; and it is not improbable, that, after a ten years' war, if peace should be made upon the basis of 'uti possidetis,' that we should lose the whole territory in dispute, and also the Oregon territory and Florida.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, made a great and splendid speech in reply to Biddle. He is

not for war as it appears to me; but he advocates the bill as a peace measure,—for he says, that, without it, there must be war, as Maine will not recede from her position.

Mr. Howard moved to fill the blank in the bill with ten millions of dollars. Mr. Buchanan's resolutions on the Maine difficulties were debated in the senate—Mr. Williams of Maine opposed them as not going far enough.

P. S. The house adjourned at 12 o'clock at night, without coming to any conclusion on the war bill. The news from the north dashed them a little.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 4th.)

**The War Fever at Washington.**—The apathy which was manifested at Washington in relation to the quarrel which has arisen on the eastern frontier, for several days after the news of this event arrived there, is followed by a degree of martial excitement quite as remarkable as was, at first, the appearance of indifference. This last show of feeling will, perhaps, be of as short duration as the other.

The resolutions, displayed in Mr Howard's report and bill, are all hypothetical. The Committee of Foreign Relations express a determination to raise an army, and to take the field, in a certain contingency, which they presume will not take place, and which the President has entered into an arrangement with the British Minister to prevent. It does not appear to us that this threat of active hostilities, upon a contingency considered so improbable, is in very good taste, or that it will tend to diminish the chances of that contingency. Nor do we think that the tone of discussion upon the questions which have arisen on this subject in Congress, is one which is calculated to encourage the expectation of a peaceable adjustment of the original controversy. If it is to be made a point of national pride and honour, to insist on a concession of our whole demand, how directly and infallibly does the course pursued tend to make it a point of national honour, on the other side to resist our demands. We cannot conceal the impression that the language which has been used in Congress, in reference to this question, has greatly diminished the prospect of any peaceable adjustment of the controversy.

**From the Eastern frontier.**—The following letter gives us the latest news from the Aroostook territory. There appeared to be no prospect of an immediate collision with the British forces. There is no news of any arrival of additional troops in the province, and the force which Sir John Harvey has at his immediate command is but small.

In the mean time, Governor Fairfield is urging forward his militia with great zeal. In addition to the 700 enlisted men on the Aroostook, General Hodsdon's brigade of 1000 men at Houlton, and Gen. Batchelder's brigade of 1000, who are on the march from Augusta, another 1000 are under orders to march, viz. 400 from Oxford, who to arrive at Augusta on Wednesday, 400 from Somerset, and 200 from Cumberland.

Bangor, (Me.) Feb. 28.  
News has this evening arrived from the camp at Aroostook. A detachment of 25 men sent by Mr. Jarvis to break up a horde of trespassers on the Fish River, had returned, having succeeded in their object and taken 8 oxen, 4 horses and five men as prisoners, all of whom had been brought into the camp. Nothing else of particular interest had transpired since our last advice from that quarter. A portion of the men it is rumored, have been sent down the river to complete the cutting out of the road from Houlton to the Aroostook, in order to facilitate the march of the troops under General Hodsdon.

The most of the Troops had arrived at Houlton, where they will rendezvous until further orders.—The troops from the 2d (Kennebec) Division under command of Brig. Gen. Batchelder, are now on the way from Augusta and will also proceed to join Gen. Hodsdon's command. There do not now seem to be any signs of an emergency which will require the use of our soldiers, but the more general opinion appears to be that they will soon be permitted to return to their homes.

[From the Kennebec Journal, (Maine), March 5th]

Bangor, March 1, 7 o'clock P. M.  
A letter received by express this evening dated at Houlton, states that news had just reached there from Fredericton, that a Regiment of 800 Fusiliers arrived at St. John's on Monday last from Cork, Ireland, and would probably march forthwith to the disputed territory. 500 British Regulars had arrived at Madawaska from Quebec....Eight pieces of cannon had been sent up the St John river from Fredericton.

Seven companies of the 3d Division had arrived at Houlton, and the whole detachment have reached there ere this.—[Bangor Whig.]

A portion of the detachment of the 7th Division of the militia of this State, marched from Franklin on Thursday for Calais. A detachment of 800 has been made from the 7th division and they are all ordered to rendezvous at Calais.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Adv.)

Watertown, Feb. 23, 1839.  
Editors of the Commercial,....

You will see by our village papers of this week that a patriot meeting was called at the court house this day. It made con-

siderable excitement in our country, and hopes were entertained that but few would attend, and that it would go down moderately, on account of the situation of the poor fellows in Fort Henry. The excitement has also been very great in Canada, on account of this meeting, and in particular with the prisoners, who have sent over a unanimous written request to have the meeting go down, or at all events to be peaceable and temperate. But the meeting is the largest ever held in our country, and attended from all parts of the county, and especially by those who have been the warmest in the cause. What the result will be I cannot predict, but am fearful they will get up another excitement and endanger the fate of more of the prisoners.

We had become quite calm before the call for this meeting. Two sets of resolutions have gone to the meeting, with strong advocates on both sides.

Some of the leading patriots in our village regret the meeting and are for being peaceable; others seem to think they can scare and frighten, and thus assist the prisoners.

I will write you to-morrow, unless the result is known before the mail closes.

Yours, etc,  
P. S. Not one fourth of the meeting could get into the court house, and they are holding the meeting on the square in front.

Watertown, 23d Feb. 1839.

The meeting had just adjourned, and the resolutions are said to be much more moderate than it was feared they would be. Hon. M. Sterling addressed the meeting with good effect in favor of being peaceable and of letting the Canadians take care of themselves; and remove to our fine lands in the West if they do not like to live where they are now.

Extract of a letter from Governor Fairfield to President Van Buren:—

'In this state of things, I have to inform your Excellency that our citizens now upon this territory engaged in the service of the State, will not leave it without accomplishing their object, unless compelled so to do by a superior force.'

Extract of a letter dated Tobique, 6th March:—  
'The Americans have taken up a possession 6 miles from the mouth of the Aroostook, where they have thrown up fortifications, and are erecting a Block House on what is called a Dorsey's Hill, then they have planted the American Standard, they number at this place about 1000 men, and 700 more are on their way from Houlton to join them by a new road made by themselves, and 1500 are also on their march from Bangor, they are determined to hold possession of the territory, they have filled up a road from the Tobique (that is where the British troops are) to the Aroostook by felling trees...There are only 100 Regulars here and two companies of Militia, but 700 troops are expected up from St. John hourly.'

Major General Scott has been ordered to Maine.

While the American congress is voting money and men, and the American press is bullying and blustering, the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are up and doing, and Sir John Harvey, the hero of Queenston Heights, is concentrating his forces, both regular and volunteer, on the disputed territory. On the 20th ult. when the news of the American invasion reached Halifax, the Legislature was then sitting, and on motion of the Hon. E. Dodd, seconded by Joseph Howe, Esq., the House of Assembly suspended all business, and adjourned till five o'clock to obtain time for a committee to report the most effectual mode of co-operating with New Brunswick, at which time the committee appointed submitted thirteen resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, with three hearty cheers, in which the strangers in the gallery heartily responded. The resolutions provide for the drafting of one third of the militia force in the province, between the years of eighteen and forty-five to be offered for active service, to the extent of 8000; for the militia being marched from one part of the province to another, as the exigency of the case may require, and beyond the frontier of the province, if necessary; and for authorising the Lieutenant Governor to expend a sum of one hundred thousand pounds; if necessary, in the payment of the militia and other services incidental to the protection of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from invasion....[Montreal Herald.]

Died.  
At St. Armand East, on Tuesday the 12th inst. Walter H., Son of Mr. George Ingalls, aged about 22 months.

**Notice.**  
The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Counties of Missisquoi and Rouville are hereby notified that all Policies from No. 1 to No. 220 inclusive, and dated previous to 1st Oct. 1837, will expire upon the 1st day of May next at noon.

And further notice is given, that said Policies may be renewed if application is made to the Agents of the company on or before that day, by paying for the Survey, Policy, and one per cent upon the premium notes.—And all persons that apply for insurance after the 1st day of May next will be charged 5 per cent upon their premium Notes, and the usual charges.

by order of the Directors  
P. P. RUSSELL, Secy.

Philipsburg March 2d. 1839.

**For Sale.**  
A good farm, containing 100 acres of land, (40 of which are under improvement,) situated about three quarters of a mile from Cooksville. Said farm has a comfortable log house and a first rate new barn upon it. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ABRAM SEE.  
St. Armand East, Feb. 4 1839.

## Cedar Rails.

WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with in a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this office.  
Freightburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

## Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia.' and for Sale VERY LOW

for Cash, by  
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.  
Missisquoi Bay, August, 1838.

## MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory, Fevers and Agues, obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin of weakness, of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial, will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, Mr. MOFFATT begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to five pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. Mr. Moffat wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money.

Prepared and sold by JOHN MOFFATT, No. 367 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by  
J. WEAD,  
Sheldon, Vt.

The undersigned ADVOCATE & ATTORNEY has established his office in the house formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office in St. Vincent Street facing the Court house.

MURDOCH MORISON,  
Montreal 10th Jan. 1839.

## Notice.

ALL persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Coon, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for liquidation.

ARNOLD COON.  
Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

## WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

## Hay,

H. M. CHANDLER.

Freightburg, 24th July 1838.

## CASH PAID FOR GRAIN.

The subscriber will pay Cash for

Wheat and Corn,

if delivered at the mill in the months of January or February.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, January 15 1839.

## Notice.

The old saying is, he is a good paymaster that will pay when the work is done. Now I have done your work and I want my pay, and if paid in the month of January or February in Cash or grain to J. Shattuck or the undersigned, I will call you a good paymaster; if not paid then I shall pronounce you bad, and hand your accounts or notes over to the Bailiff for collection.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand January 15 1839.

## Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with the United States, or the Representatives of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue by the undersigned, who will, in no case make a charge on a claim unless he be successful in causing its being liquidated by the Government. All letters to him to be post paid.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia,  
Frontier Light Infantry,  
Fourth Batt. Township Militia,  
Dorchester Provincial Dragoons,  
Corps of Guides,  
Volunteers,  
Voyagers,  
Militia Artillery and Drivers,  
Commissariat Voyagers.

JAMES H. KERR,

Agent.

Quebec, St. Louis Heights, {  
Dec. 29, 1838. }

## ON SALE.

By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.

75 Chests and half do.  
Old and Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin and Black

## TEAS,

25 Cattles do. do.  
100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.  
Plug and Cav. Tobacco,  
5 Bbls. paper do.  
15 Bags Coffee,  
20 do. Pepper and Spice,  
25 Mats Cassia,  
25 Boxes Raisins,  
5 Tierces Salaratus,  
75 Quintals Superior  
Table Cod Fish,  
2000 Bushels Liverpool  
and Lisbon Salt,

W. W. SMITH.

December, 1838.

## Public Notice

I hereby given that all Persons having claims against the estate of the late Joel Rollins, of Stanbridge, deceased, are requested to present the same to Seneca Paige, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are notified also to settle the same with him. He will attend to said settlements and examination of claims on the 2nd Monday of Feby inst. and each succeeding Monday during Feby inst. and March, at the house of Mr. Levi Stevens, in Dunham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, as I have employed him to do and transact the said Business for me;—and his (Mr. Paige's) Receipt shall be good and conclusive in favor of all persons indebted, and his allowance in writing shall be considered good so far as the same liquidates any balances against the said estate.

ELIZABETH HAYKES, Tutrix,  
to the estate and minor children.  
Stanbridge, Feby 4th, 1839.

## Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor

## Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.

Hollow Ware,

Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth,

Flanel cloth, double yarn,

Socks, Flax Seed,

Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON,

West Berkshire, Oct. 18t. 1838.

## New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,

Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas

do Introduction to do.

do Village School Geography for beginners.

Comstock's com. School Philosophy.

do do Astronomy. (a cheap work for common schools.)

Adams' Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st 2d & 3d class Readers

Olney's, Malt-Bruns, Parley's & Halls Geography

Kirkam's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammar

Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History

Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.

do Sequel to do do

Walker's Dictionary.

Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Murray's English Reader.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-books.

Levizac's French Grammar.

Neugent's French Dictionary.

Palmer's Perrin's Tables.

Answorth Latin Dictionary.

Adam's Gould's, Latin Grammar.

Jacob's Latin Reader.

Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.

Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.

Burret's Geography of the Heavens.

Bibles of all sizes, Testaments.

Rollins' Ancient History.

Josephus' Works Memoirs of Hannah More.

Hannah More's Works.

Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.

Village Testament Hymn Books.

Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collection of Music.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Shakspeare's Work Brown's Concordance.

Slates Pencils Wafers Sealing Wax.

Water colors, Maps of the Western States.

Visiting cards Card cases.

Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.

Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.

JAMES RUSSEL



## A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

THE subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.  
Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation, and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists, two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c., and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead. Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

## TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-fourlines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

## Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

## BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan. The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,  
Montreal 21st August 1837. V2.—20 2  
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

## Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Erary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business, and to the execution of work put into his hands. He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate. Cutting...In all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.  
Frelighsburg, May, 1838.

## HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR.  
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

## Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber.  
PLINY WOODBRY

## Education.

AN Academy will be opened at Waterloo, Co. of Shefford, on the 1st day of January next, at the residence of the Rev. A. Balfour, Episcopal Minister of that place; where young gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile, Classical, Mathematical or scientific education. Boarders could be conveniently accommodated in the village...a few at the parsonage House. For particulars apply to the Principal, if by letter 'post paid.'  
Waterloo, 12th Dec. 1838.

## Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

## WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

## WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool:— Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OME LAGRANGE.  
St Armand, May 22<sup>d</sup> 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

The subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.  
11th May, 1838.

## A Farm to Let.

THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of uton. It is situated one & a half miles from Richford mills, and half a mile from hepherd's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Frelighsburg.

HENRY BRIGHT.  
Frelighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

## Lost.

ON the 15th instant somewhere between the village of Frelighsburg and Mr. Best's lime kiln, at Phillipsburg, 52 DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper. Of the above bills there were four 10's and one 5 on the Montreal Bank; one 5 on the Quebec Bank, the remaining two dollars supposed to be on the Wells River Bank. Whoever will return said money will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN TYLER.  
West Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 19, 1838.

## Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Butler, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Butler, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.  
Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

## CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas,  
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,  
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,  
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,  
Glass, &



Hard-  
ware,  
Grass Scythes,  
Cradling do.,  
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts Sulphur, Castor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices...for the days of Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN E. CHURCH.  
Churchville July 3, 1838.

## New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Wet and Dry Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Glass and Hardware,  
Cast Steel, Nails,  
Nail Rods,  
Drugs and Medicines,  
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings, and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN,  
Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

## James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

## & Blank-Book

Manufacturer,  
St. Albans,  
Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

## Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of and...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large Bed of MARLE is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.  
A Wood-shed and Waggon-house 24 by 56 feet.  
A Barn 30 by 40 feet.

and,  
A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with  
A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.  
St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

## New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

## Goods;

which, together with their former stock, make their assortment complete. They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere. Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.  
Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

## STANDARD AGENTS.

H. T. Robinson, Frost Village, Shefford.  
S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.  
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.  
Hodds Robinson, Stukely.  
Samuel Maynard, Esq, Dunham.  
P. H. Moore, P. M. Bedford.  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Elihu Croset, St. Armand.  
W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.  
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.  
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.  
Jacob Cook P. M. Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Wm. Hickok Cooksville.  
Henry Bright, Sutton.  
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

## Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
May, 25th, 1838.

Silver table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons; sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarionet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets; pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hook and eyes, &c. &c. Just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket pen and dink knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, ten pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel bunks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

## To the Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to all the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorized to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome to every house, and that all who have the means will not tribute liberally to this good cause.

W. F. CURRY  
General agent.

Mississkoui, August, July 16, 1839

## Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs.  
Wm. HICKOK.  
Cooksville, May, 1838.

## Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash  
HORACE LIVINGSTON.  
St. Albans, 10th Sept, 1838.

## Ladd's Patent SCALES.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to commend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales; an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH  
Mississkoui Bay, Ju, 23, 1. 38.

## New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
Edited by  
WILLIAM E. BURTON,  
To whom all original communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adjuncts...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents, attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and diadematic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

## Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyter-ian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.  
THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign. The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSEY, Agents.